John Van Voorst's philanthropic publication of William S. Dallas's *Elements of Entomology* discovered to have been issued originally in parts (1856–1857)

R. B. Williams

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ABSTRACT: *Elements of Entomology* by William Sweetland Dallas was published by John Van Voorst. It is a classic example of a "hidden" parts-issue, copies of which are particularly rare in original wrappers and therefore not generally known. The discovery in the British Library of a complete set of the 15 parts, bound up with wrappers in place, reveals that their publication ran from 1 October 1856 to 1 December 1857, corroborating the title-page date of 1857 in Van Voorst's quite common trade-issue of the consolidated volume. Whilst the work proposed no new taxa, its publishing history is particularly instructive regarding printing practice and Van Voorst's philanthropy in business. It exhibits characteristics that elucidate the economics of "philanthropic publication", i.e., the production of educational works in parts at a price suited to less wealthy incipient naturalists, such as school-children, artisans and scientific society members, while keeping copies in print for a long period. A complementary bibliographical description, including variant cloth cases, and a publishing history of the book are also presented.

KEYWORDS: W. S. Dallas, *Elements of Entomology*, parts-issues, philanthropic publication, J. Van Voorst.

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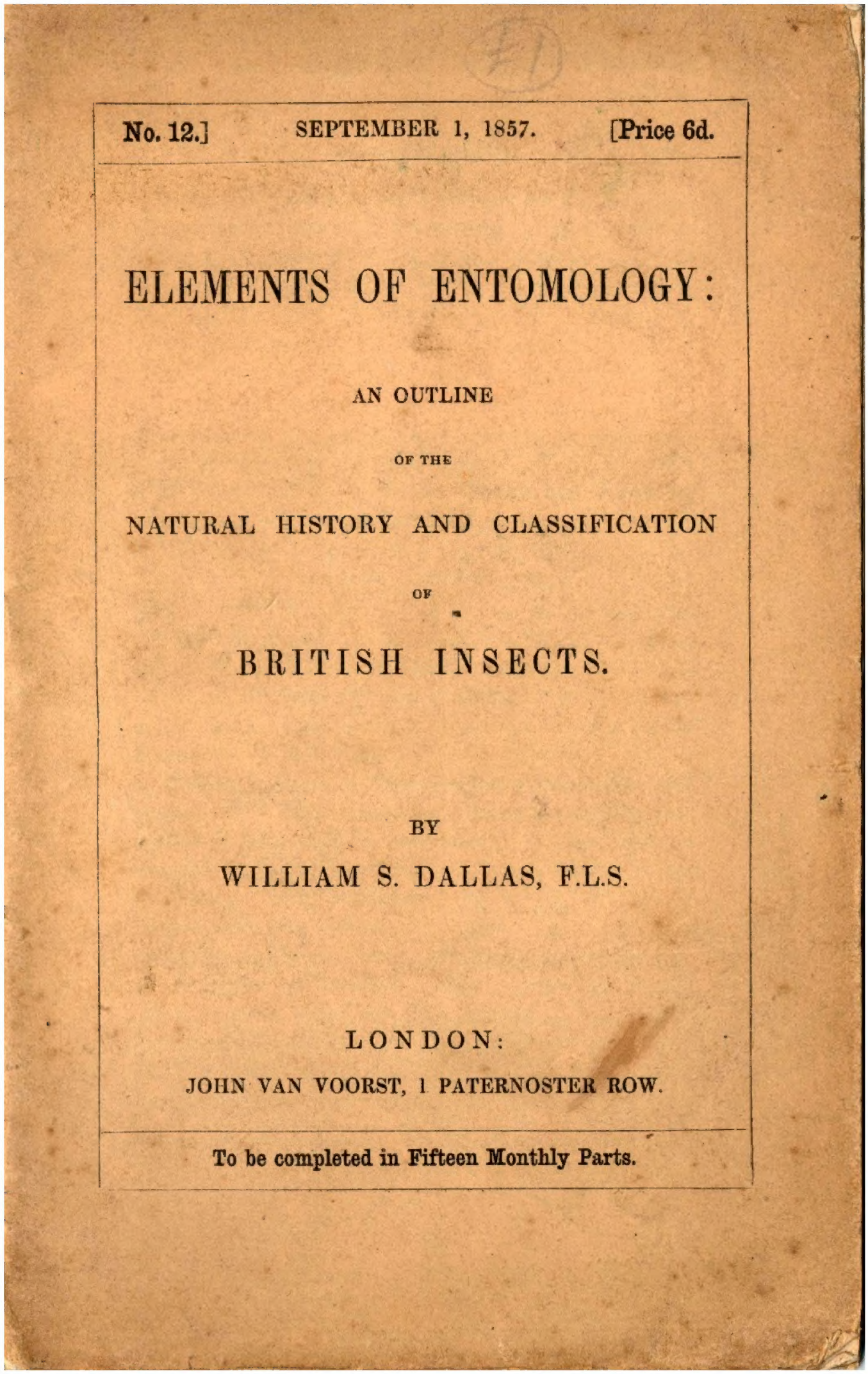
INTRODUCTION

Many Victorian books of a wide range of genres were published in series of parts (fascicles) that on completion were consolidated into one or more trade volumes issued in publisher's cloth, a quite frequent practice of Victorian publishers, including John Van Voorst (1804–1898) (see Williams, 2004). During some biological research, reference to original parts, rather than to consolidated volumes, of such books may be essential for taxonomic, biographical or historical aspects, especially when precise publication dates are crucial. Whilst this is generally well understood (see Callery, 1981; Price, 1981), there are often major difficulties in gaining access to sets of original parts of works published by Van Voorst, since some are extremely rare, as in the case of P. H. Gosse's *Actinologia Britannica* (Williams, 2017a), or so far apparently unique, such as the set of Edward Forbes's *History of British Starfishes* (Williams, 2014), of W. A. Leighton's *Flora of Shropshire* (Williams, 2022) and of George Johnston's *History of British Zoophytes* (Williams, 2018), which are all in private hands. Some other sets, however, like those of R. T. Lowe's *A Manual Flora of Madeira* (Williams, 2017b) and H. T. Stainton's *Manual of British Butterflies and Moths* (Williams, 2019) may be slightly more accessible in libraries.

No doubt there are some books that are known, or at least suspected, to have been issued serially, of which no separate copies of the original parts have yet been discovered. That does



No. 12.] SEPTEMBER 1, 1857. [Price 6d.

ELEMENTS OF ENTOMOLOGY:

AN OUTLINE

OF THE

NATURAL HISTORY AND CLASSIFICATION

OF

BRITISH INSECTS.

BY

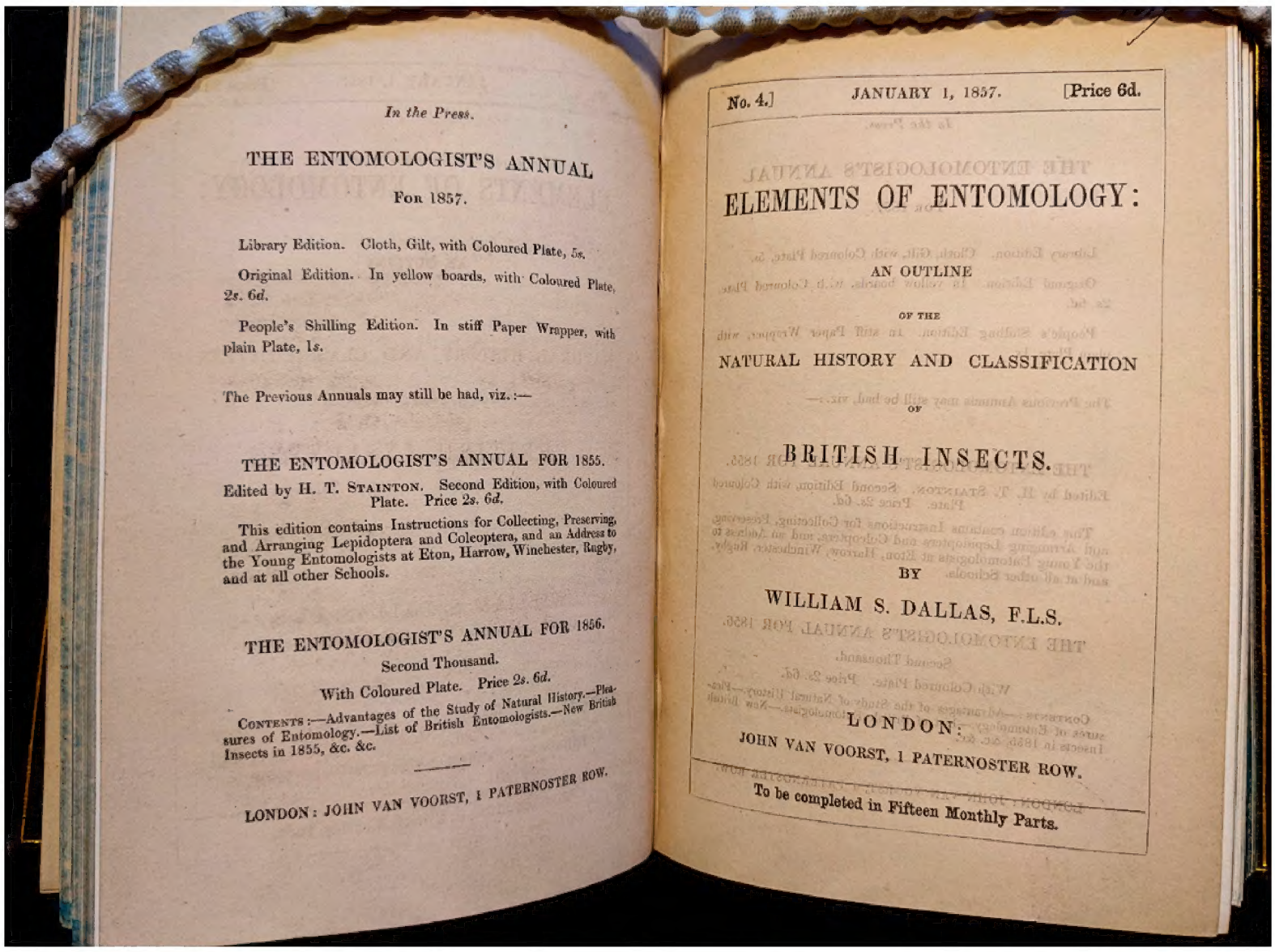
WILLIAM S. DALLAS, F.L.S.

LONDON:

JOHN VAN VOORST, 1 PATERNOSTER ROW.

To be completed in Fifteen Monthly Parts.

Figure 1. Front wrapper of part 12 of *Elements of Entomology*; leaf size 197 × 124 mm (photo R. B. Williams; author's collection).



In the Press.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S ANNUAL

For 1857.

Library Edition. Cloth, Gilt, with Coloured Plate, 5*s.*

Original Edition. In yellow boards, with Coloured Plate, 2*s.* 6*d.*

People's Shilling Edition. In stiff Paper Wrapper, with plain Plate, 1*s.*

The Previous Annuals may still be had, viz.:—

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S ANNUAL FOR 1855.

Edited by H. T. Stainton. Second Edition, with Coloured Plate. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

This edition contains Instructions for Collecting, Preserving, and Arranging Lepidoptera and Coleoptera, and an Address to the Young Entomologists at Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Rugby, and at all other Schools.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S ANNUAL FOR 1856.

Second Thousand.

With Coloured Plate. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

Contents:—Advantages of the Study of Natural History.—Pleasures of Entomology.—List of British Entomologists.—New British Insects in 1855, &c. &c.

LONDON: JOHN VAN VOORST, 1 PATERNOSTER ROW.

No. 4.] JANUARY 1, 1857. [Price 6d.

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Figure 2. The British Library custom-bound set of the parts of *Elements of Entomology* with wrappers in place; opened at pages w[*4*] of part 3 and w[*1*] of part 4 (British Library Collection, shelfmark 1258.e.16; courtesy of British Library).

not mean that no copies exist; they may be unrecognized, as a result of the practice of many libraries of binding serial parts into single volumes. This may have been carried out in various ways; sometimes the wrappers are inserted in their original positions in the page sequence, sometimes they may be bound as a block at the back; or they may simply have been discarded (sometimes having left traces of coloured paper on the inner margins of leaves to which they were formerly attached). Examples of all kinds may long remain undetected on library shelves or in catalogues, until a researcher stumbles upon one of them, perhaps the only set then known to exist. Bound parts are, of course, found only in subscribers' custom-bindings, not in publisher's cloth (see above), but library catalogue entries only rarely distinguish between publisher's and binder's cloth, and, furthermore, usually do not describe the contents of a volume beyond the number of pages, as in the present case. It is therefore usually impossible to know from a catalogue description whether a custom-bound copy contains original parts, or is a rebinding of one originally in publisher's cloth.

The initiation of this research resulted from my unexpected acquisition of an odd part in wrappers (Figure 1) of this quite common book that I had never suspected of having been issued serially.[1] Unlike many of Van Voorst's more scholarly productions, *Elements of Entomology* (Dallas 1857) is an unpretentious work, written for beginners in entomology by

[1] I am grateful to the late John Collins, when with Maggs Bros Ltd., for his thoughtful gift.

William Sweetland Dallas (1824–1890) and described in standard bibliographies as a single volume, for instance, Carus & Engelmann (1861: 481), Hagen (1862: 159), Woodward (1903: 416), Freeman (1980: 101). It may here be noted that there could be others of Van Voorst's publications that were published in parts, still awaiting discovery. Certainly, however, I have traced no other example of a complete set of the parts of *Elements of Entomology*.

The British Library online catalogue entry for *Elements of Entomology* (shelfmark 1258.e.16) states, "Notes: Published in parts. Physical Description: vi, 424 pages; (8°)", but since the book is described as a single volume, it is not clear whether the reference to parts is simply information gleaned from elsewhere, or whether the British Library copy is actually in parts, whether with or without wrappers. On investigation, the specified volume was discovered to comprise the bound-up parts with the wrappers in positions corresponding with their original issue (see Figure 2), but the preliminary leaves have been moved from the final part to follow the wrapper of part 1. Whilst no new taxa were proposed in *Elements of Entomology*, the present bibliographical description is still valuable, since it describes not only the previously unknown parts, but much else about general printing practice and Van Voorst's business strategy.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

A detailed bibliographical description of *Elements of Entomology* is important as an example of a book published by Van Voorst in parts at particularly low prices, apparently as an act of practical benevolence, and also for its publishing history.

The letterpress

The book was printed by Taylor and Francis (Red Lion Court, Fleet Street), whose imprint is on the verso of the title-page. It was issued in 15 parts. The title-page of the consolidated volume (Figure 3) reads (in quasi-facsimile):

ELEMENTS OF ENTOMOLOGY : | AN OUTLINE | OF THE | NATURAL HISTORY AND CLASSIFICATION | OF | BRITISH INSECTS. | BY | WILLIAM S. DALLAS, F.L.S. | [John Van Voorst's monogram] | LONDON : | JOHN VAN VOORST, PATERNOSTER ROW. | MDCCCLVII.

There is no half-title. Van Voorst consistently advertised this work as a "post 8vo" volume, as also listed in *The English Catalogue of Books* (Low, 1864: 185), and other sources also averred it to be an octavo (Carus & Engelmann, 1861: 481; Hagen, 1862: 159). However, the sewing is in twelves, as noted by Woodward (1903: 416) and Freeman (1980: 101), both of whom, however, gave the pagination as vi + 424, whereas it is actually viii + 424. Furthermore, Carus & Engelmann (1861: 481) gave the number of pages incorrectly as 416. The leaf size of the original parts is 197 × 124 mm (7.7 × 4.9 inches; shape index 1.57). Following Gaskell (1974: 86), multiplying the leaf dimensions for a duodecimo format gives an original sheet size of *c.* 23¼ × 19½ inches, closest to the standard size of a 'Sheet and ½ Post', measuring 23½ × 19½ inches (Leunig, 1901: 18).

A description of the folding and sewing for 'Sheet and ½ Post' printed in twelves, confirmed by point-holes at the heads of leaves 5 and 6, was provided by Williams (2012: 78–80) from an example of *The Ornithologist's Guide to the Islands of Orkney and Shetland* (Dunn, 1837). The same characteristics are observable in *Elements of Entomology*, but the point-holes visible in my odd part 12 do not occur in the later, cropped consolidated volumes.

Notably, *Elements of Entomology* was printed by Taylor & Francis, the successors, still in Red Lion Court, of Richard Taylor who printed Dunn's volume 20 years before.

The collation formula of the consolidated volume is therefore: Post duodecimo: A^4 B–N^{12} O^6 P–T^{12} U^2 [$1, 2, 5 signed (–*A*1, *A*2, O5); O3 signed 'O5']. 216 leaves. The pagination is: viii + 424 pp.; [i–v] vi [vii–viii] [1] 2–59 [60] 61–146 [147] 148–154 [155] 156–177 [178] 179–183 [184] 185–219 [220] 221–286 [287] 288–341 [342] 343–380 [381] 382–383 [384] 385–424. There is no list of errata, but p. 238 is mis-numbered "288", which appears in all copies with a Van Voorst title-page as above (whether the case shows Van Voorst or Gurney & Jackson on the spine, *q.v.* below).

A re-issue by Gurney & Jackson has an inserted list of illustrations and a replacement title-page (Figure 4),[2] which reads (in quasi-facsimile):

ELEMENTS OF ENTOMOLOGY : | AN OUTLINE | OF THE | NATURAL HISTORY AND CLASSIFICATION | OF | BRITISH INSECTS. | BY | WILLIAM S. DALLAS, F.L.S. | [Gurney & Jackson's monogram] | LONDON : | GURNEY AND JACKSON, 1 PATERNOSTER ROW. | (SUCCESSORS TO MR. VAN VOORST.)

The collation formula is: Post duodecimo: A^4(±*A*1; *A*3+χ1) B–N^{12} O^6 P–T^{12} U^2 [$1, 2, 5 signed (–*A*1, *A*2, O5)]. 217 leaves. On the recto of the added leaf *A*(χ1) is the "LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS" (p. [vii]). The pagination is: x + 424 pp.; [i–v] vi [vii–x] [1] 2–59 [60] 61–146 [147] 148–154 [155] 156–177 [178] 179–183 [184] 185–219 [220] 221–286 [287] 288–341 [342] 343–380 [381] 382–383 [384] 385–424.

There is only the sole edition (1857),[3] sold at a price of 8*s*. 6*d*. for many years. There are no apparent differences in the quality and colour of the paper among the parts, and among volumes in various casings, suggesting a single impression. Moreover, the minor deviations in signatures and the mis-numbering of page 238 are constant in all copies examined, except that the mis-signing of O5 for O3 in gathering O^6 has been deleted in the Gurney & Jackson re-issue. Although Freeman (1980: 101) averred that later editions exist, I was unable to find any cogent evidence between 1857 and 1900 in The English Catalogue of Books, or among newspaper advertisements in the British Library Newspaper Archive. Perhaps that was an allusion to the Gurney & Jackson issues.

The illustrations

The illustrations are wood-engravings within the text rather than as plates. The artist or engraver is unknown because none of the figures is signed, nor is there any acknowledgement in the preface, or with the list of illustrations added to the Gurney & Jackson issue. None of eight obituaries consulted (see Gilbert, 1977: 83; Woodward, 1890: 333) mentions any artistic skill of Dallas. The engravings are competent enough, but not particularly striking; it may be recalled, however, that they are basic illustrations of the anatomy of the species described, not for the purpose of embellishment.

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[2] Taylor & Francis's original printer's imprint on the verso was replaced in this re-issue by their famous image of the Roman oil lamp (see Brock and Meadows, 1984: 98).

[3] Carus & Engelmann (1861: 481) stated 1858 without evidence; however, Van Voorst's own list of "Books published by Mr. Van Voorst during 1857" corroborates the title-page date. Furthermore, Hagen (1862: 158) erroneously averred that Dallas had been a surgeon in York, which was refuted by his close friend Robert McLachlan (McLachlan, 1890: 194).

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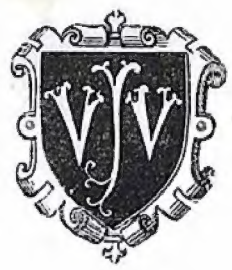

LONDON:

JOHN VAN VOORST, PATERNOSTER ROW.

MDCCCLVII.

Figure 3. Van Voorst's title-page of *Elements of Entomology*; leaf size 197 × 122 mm (photo R. B. Williams; author's collection).

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GURNEY AND JACKSON, 1 PATERNOSTER ROW.

(SUCCESSORS TO MR. VAN VOORST.)

Figure 4. Gurney & Jackson's title-page of their re-issue of *Elements of Entomology*; leaf size 192 × 120 mm (photo R. B. Williams; author's collection).

Dates of the parts

The dates printed on the wrappers are consistent with the legal deposit accession dates[4] on the British Museum copies provided by Van Voorst (Table 1).

Table 1. Exact dates and paginations of the parts of *Elements of Entomology* (1856–1857).

Part no.	Publication date	Price	BM legal deposit date	Pages	Signatures
1	1 October 1856	6*d.*	22 October 1856	1–24	B^{12}
2	1 November 1856	6*d.*	7 November 1856	25–48	C^{12}
3	1 December 1856	6*d.*	2 January 1857	49–72	D^{12}
4	1 January 1857	6*d.*	2 January 1857	73–96	E^{12}
5	1 February 1857	6*d.*	11 February 1857	97–120	F^{12}
6	1 March 1857	6*d.*	20 April 1857	121–144	G^{12}
7	1 April 1857	6*d.*	20 April 1857	145–168	H^{12}
8	1 May 1857	6*d.*	28 July 1857	169–192	I^{12}
9	1 June 1857	6*d.*	28 July 1857	193–216	K^{12}
10	1 July 1857	6*d.*	28 July 1857	217–240	L^{12}
11	1 August 1857	6*d.*	15 September 1857	241–264	M^{12}
12	1 September 1857	6*d.*	15 September 1857	265–288	N^{12}
13	1 October 1857	6*d.*	16 November 1857	289–300, 301–324	O^{6}, P^{12}
14	1 November 1857	6*d.*	16 November 1857	325–348, 349–372	Q^{12}, R^{12}
15	1 December 1857	6*d.*	10 February 1858	373–396, 397–420, 421–424; i–viii	S^{12}, T^{12}, U^{2}; A^{4}

ECONOMICS OF PHILANTHROPIC PUBLICATION

Some years ago, I described Van Voorst as a "patron publisher" (Williams, 1988), on account of his generous support of the arts and sciences, and assistance to thitherto unpublished authors; notably, he advanced the literary careers of William Yarrell (1784–1856), Philip Henry Gosse (1810–1888) and Alfred Russel Wallace (1823–1913) by publishing their first books. Moreover, while he sustained the profitability of his business by selling quite expensive books on many subjects, with a range of larger paper sizes suitable to his wealthier clients, he was also at pains to make beginners' texts available to those less able to afford more elaborate works. Indeed, the former strategy is likely to have partly contributed to his financing the cheaper books. His philanthropic publications, of which *Elements of Entomology* is an example, were probably sold at little more than cost, and no doubt would have provided scant reward for their altruistic authors. The writing, illustrating, printing, proofing and casing of such works would have needed very careful control to keep costs as low as possible.

The present work thus shows every sign of having been planned well in advance. In the preface, Dallas (1857: vi) clearly defined his prospective readership, which would have

[4] During this period, the British Museum stamped legal deposit accession dates on the last page of the text of every separate part, as it was received. Such a date cannot logically precede any publication date printed on a work, but if there is no printed publication date, a legal deposit date may provide a useful "not-after date" (see Dickinson *et al.*, 2011: 290). On the Bodleian Library's website, the history of Copyright Acts is recounted. Relevant is that of 1842: "Required that publishers deliver direct to the British Museum, without prior demand, i.e. not via the Stationers' Hall; the other copyright libraries had to request items, a procedure which continues to this day." (accessed on 10 September 2025).

included local natural history societies, mechanics' institutes, schools, and individual artisans interested in entomology. Accordingly, the parts were priced attractively at only 6*d*. each (Table 1):

> As the book is intended solely as a guide for the beginner in his first steps, the author has taken it for granted that his readers on commencing its perusal will know nothing of the subject on which it treats, and he has accordingly produced the descriptions of the different groups of Insects and of the habits of their members, with a general account of the structure and vital phenomena of these interesting animals. Throughout the work he has endeavoured to combine simplicity of language with scientific accuracy, in the hope that his labours may be instrumental in fostering a taste for the delightful science of Entomology, especially in the minds of the rising generation.

Rather than struggling with writing instalments to keep abreast of upcoming publication dates of each part,[5] it seems likely that Dallas's manuscript was provided to Taylor & Francis as a complete work, because the typesetting was apparently a continuous process, every fascicle but one of them ending in mid-chapter, and often in mid-sentence. If so, the work was possibly produced as a single impression with a large print-run, or perhaps stereotype plates were prepared for continual use. Either procedure would have reduced the unit price considerably. Considering that the number of parts was announced at the outset and was rigorously maintained, with regular appearance on the first of each consecutive month, it seems feasible that a whole impression could have been completed even before the first part was published.

For some others of Van Voorst's works, in the interest of economy, the wrappers on some parts were actually surpluses from a previous fascicle, the printed numbers and dates of which were amended in manuscript (see Williams, 2014), but that is not the case for *Elements of Entomology*. The very low incidence of errors suggests that there was quite adequate time for assiduous proof-reading. If stereotypes were prepared, the edition could have been reprinted indefinitely. This perhaps could explain how the parts of *Elements of Entomology* could have been priced as cheaply as 6*d*. each. A similar strategy was apparently employed in the production of *A Manual of British Butterflies and Moths* (Stainton, 1856–1859), which targeted a similar readership, but by focusing on Lepidoptera may have enjoyed an even wider circulation. At least 10,000 copies of its earlier parts at least, were printed and sold at 3*d*. each in 1856–1859 (Williams, 2019: 60–61).

These low prices contrast with Van Voorst's advanced monographs published in parts, which were significantly more expensive than those of Dallas's *Elements of Entomology* and Stainton's *Manual of British Butterflies and Moths*. Thus, in 1840–1841, Forbes's *British Starfishes* cost 2*s*. 6*d*. per part, as did Johnston's *British Zoophytes* in 1846–1847. Surprisingly, however, in 1858–1859, Gosse's *Actinologia Britannica*, with its stunning chromolithographs, was sold at the remarkably low price of 1*s*. 6*d*. per part. By comparing the total price of a set of parts with that of their consolidated volume(s), the approximate charge for boarding may be calculated.

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[5] For instance, it is known from a letter to Van Voorst by Richard Owen (1804–1892) on 15 November 1843, that he sent only a small part of *A History of British Fossil Mammals and Birds* to commence its printing: "Dear Sir, I have the pleasure to send you the commencement of the British Fossil Mammalia. I hope sufficient for the first Number, but as yet cannot calculate the amount of mss which the types of the work may swallow. I shall soon be ready with more: shall it be sent to you or the Printer? Very truly your's Rd Owen." (ex Kurt Gippert Bookseller, Chicago, Illinois, USA: website accessed 2021).

Commonly, boarding one volume apparently cost 1*s*.,[6] but for Gosse's *Actinologia Britannica* the difference was 3*s*., perhaps an attempt to recoup a possible loss incurred by mistakenly under-pricing the parts. However, comparing prices of parts with consolidated volumes for *Elements of Entomology* and *A Manual of British Butterflies and Moths* (two volumes) boarding each volume cost 1*s*. and 10½*d*., respectively; in the latter instance, a further concession to the incipient entomologist.

PUBLISHING HISTORY

Much of relevance already having been discussed under the foregoing headings, little more remains to be addressed except for the variant casings before and after Gurney & Jackson succeeded Van Voorst in his publishing business. Initially, the business remained in Van Voorst's shop and office at 1 Paternoster Row, but by the end of 1904, their address changed to 10 Paternoster Row.[7] This fact aids in estimating when copies of *Elements of Entomology* in various casings came on sale. As usual, the consolidated volume had been published concomitantly with the final part of the series, hence certainly in 1857 (see Table 1) and not in 1858, as averred by Carus & Engelmann (1861: 481).

Variant cases

Cloth grains are named according to the system of Krupp (2008). It should be noted that except for the primary case, the widths of title-pages are equal to or greater than the widths of their respective boards. However, they do not protrude beyond the boards because their extension is reduced by the processes of rounding and backing during casing.

a) Figure 5 shows what, in view of its being the tallest and most elaborate of the cases discovered, seems likely to be the primary case, in dark blue cloth (diagonal wave: Krupp, Wav3) with blind-blocking of an attractive design, and coated yellow endpapers. The leaves are untrimmed with boards of 203 × 124 mm. The title-page, dated 1857, is as Figure 3, but Van Voorst's name is not on the case spine. There are no advertisements.

b) A later state of the case (Figure 6) has blind-blocked rules around the borders of the red cloth (morocco: Krupp, Lea1), with boards of 195 × 120 mm, and uncoated off-white endpapers, The title-page is dated 1857 as in Figure 3, the leaves are trimmed and Van Voorst's name appears at the foot of the case spine. There are no advertisements.

c) A still later case (Figure 7), after Gurney & Jackson acquired Van Voorst's business, has their names at the foot of the spine though Van Voorst's original title-page dated 1857 (Figure 3) has been retained. The colour and design are the same as for case b), with dimensions of 196 × 120 mm, though the cloth grain is different (morocco: Krupp, Lea1, var 1). The leaves are trimmed, with coated cream endpapers, and there are no advertisements.

d) This Gurney & Jackson case (Figure 8) is apparently the first re-issue of the book of their own, with their names on the spine and a new title-page (Figure 4). The blue cloth boards

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[6] In 1903, Van Voorst's successors, Gurney & Jackson, still charged only 1*s*. per volume for casing *The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* (p. w[3] of wrapper for no. 475, December 1903).
[7] See title-page of volume 40 of *The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* (1904).

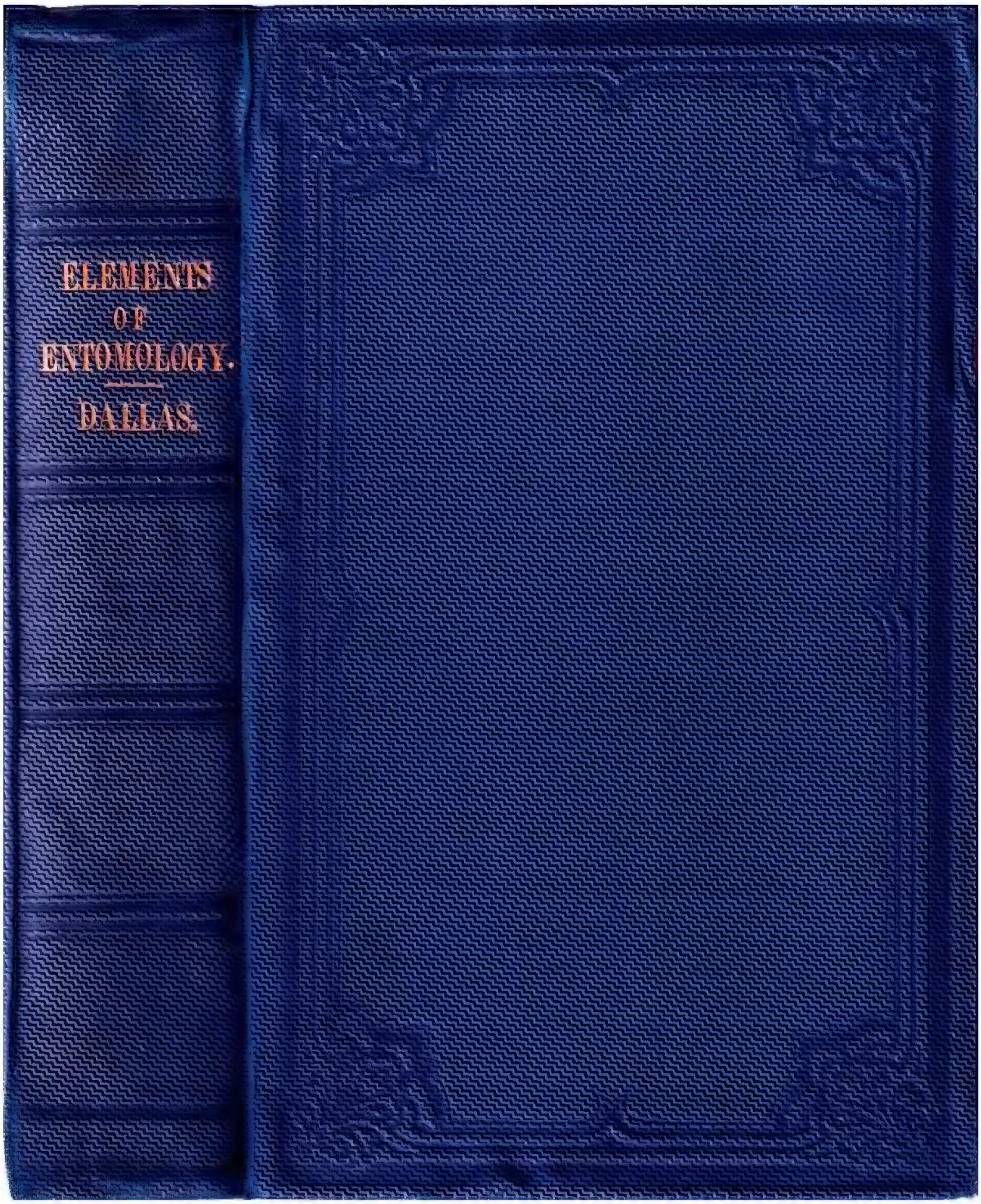

Figure 5. Van Voorst's primary case of *Elements of Entomology*; board size 203 × 124 mm (photo R. B. Williams; author's collection).

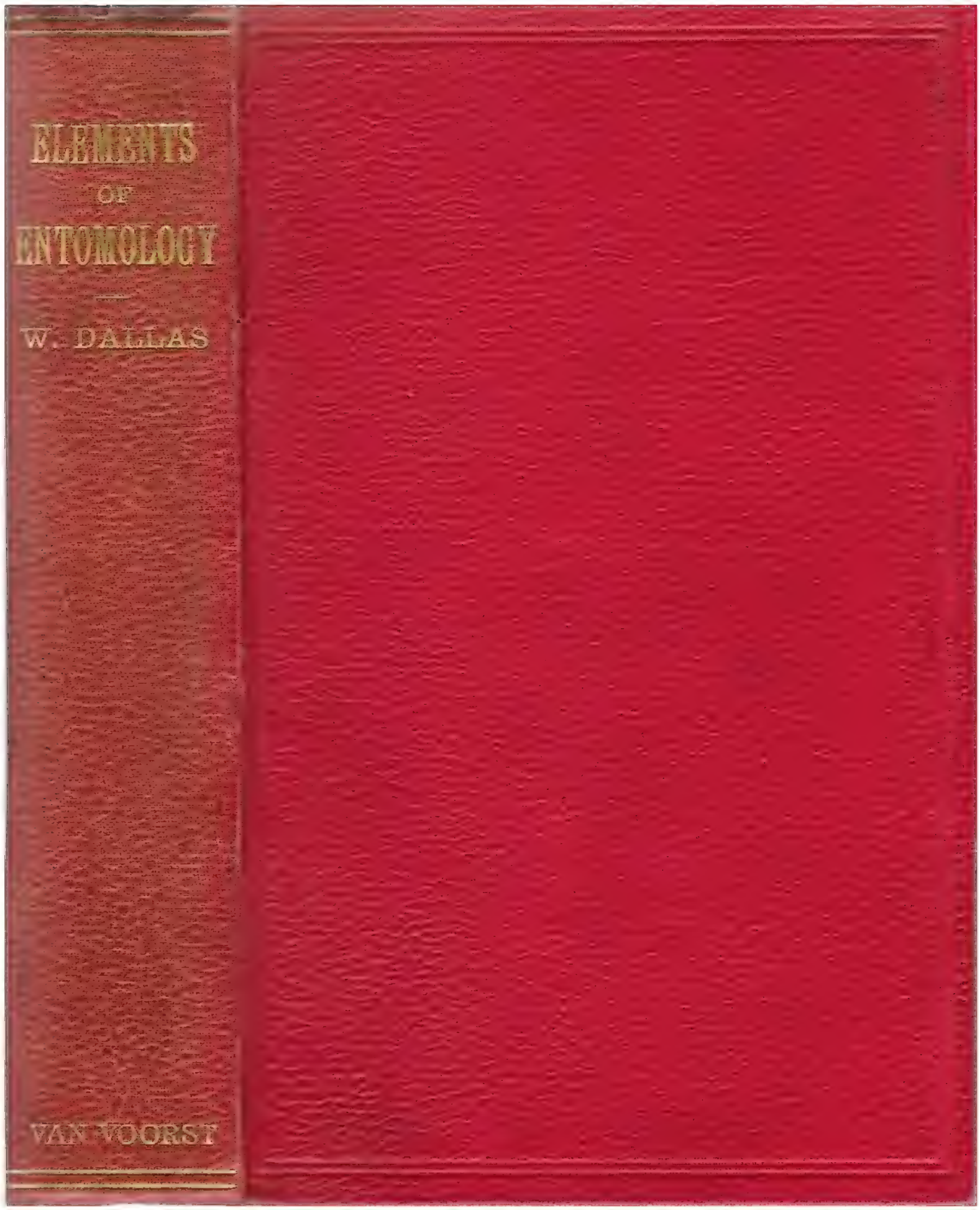

Figure 6. Van Voorst's late case of *Elements of Entomology*; board size 195 × 120 mm (photo R. B. Williams; author's collection).

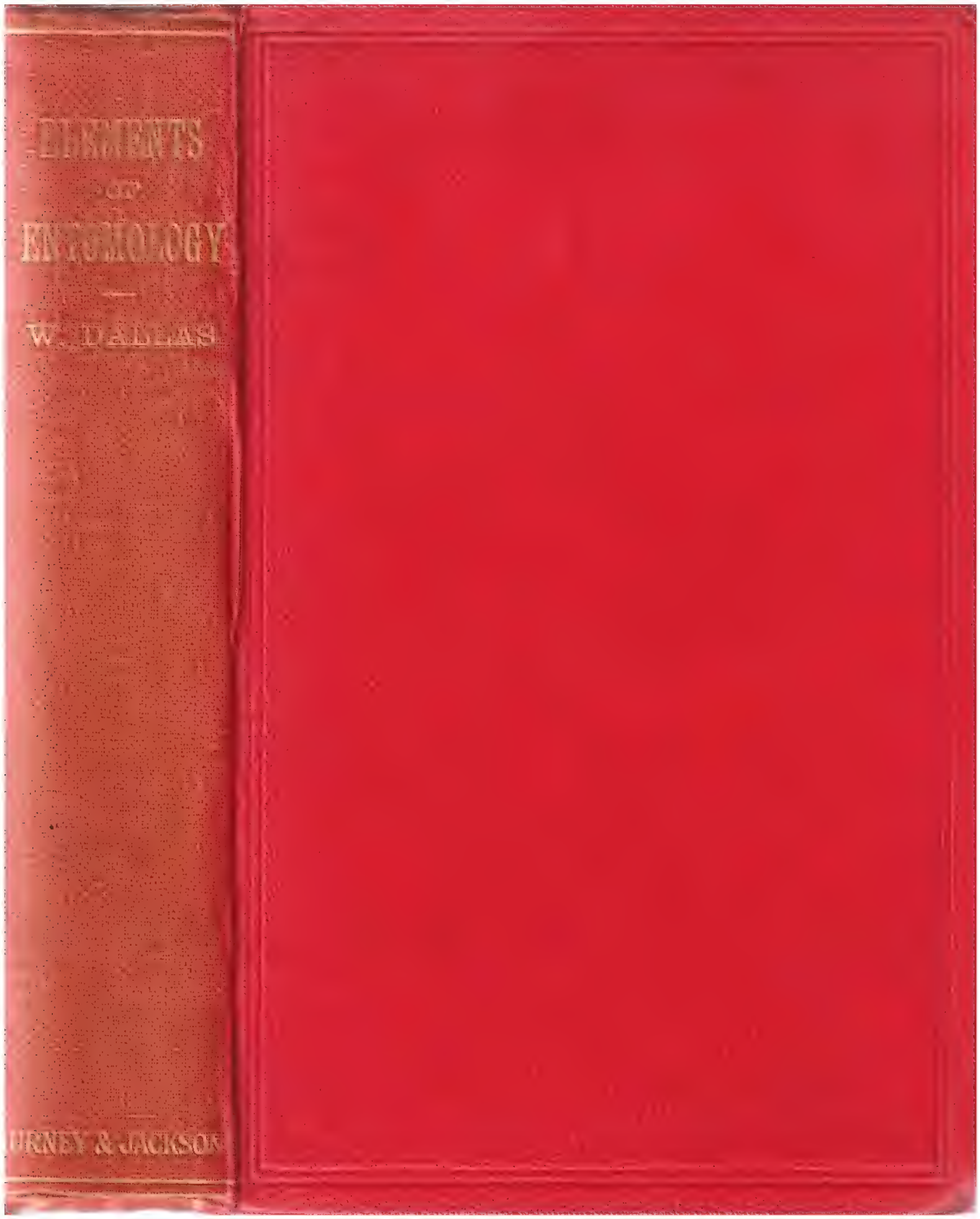

Figure 7. Gurney & Jackson's first case of *Elements of Entomology*; board size 196 × 120 mm (photo R. B. Williams; author's collection).

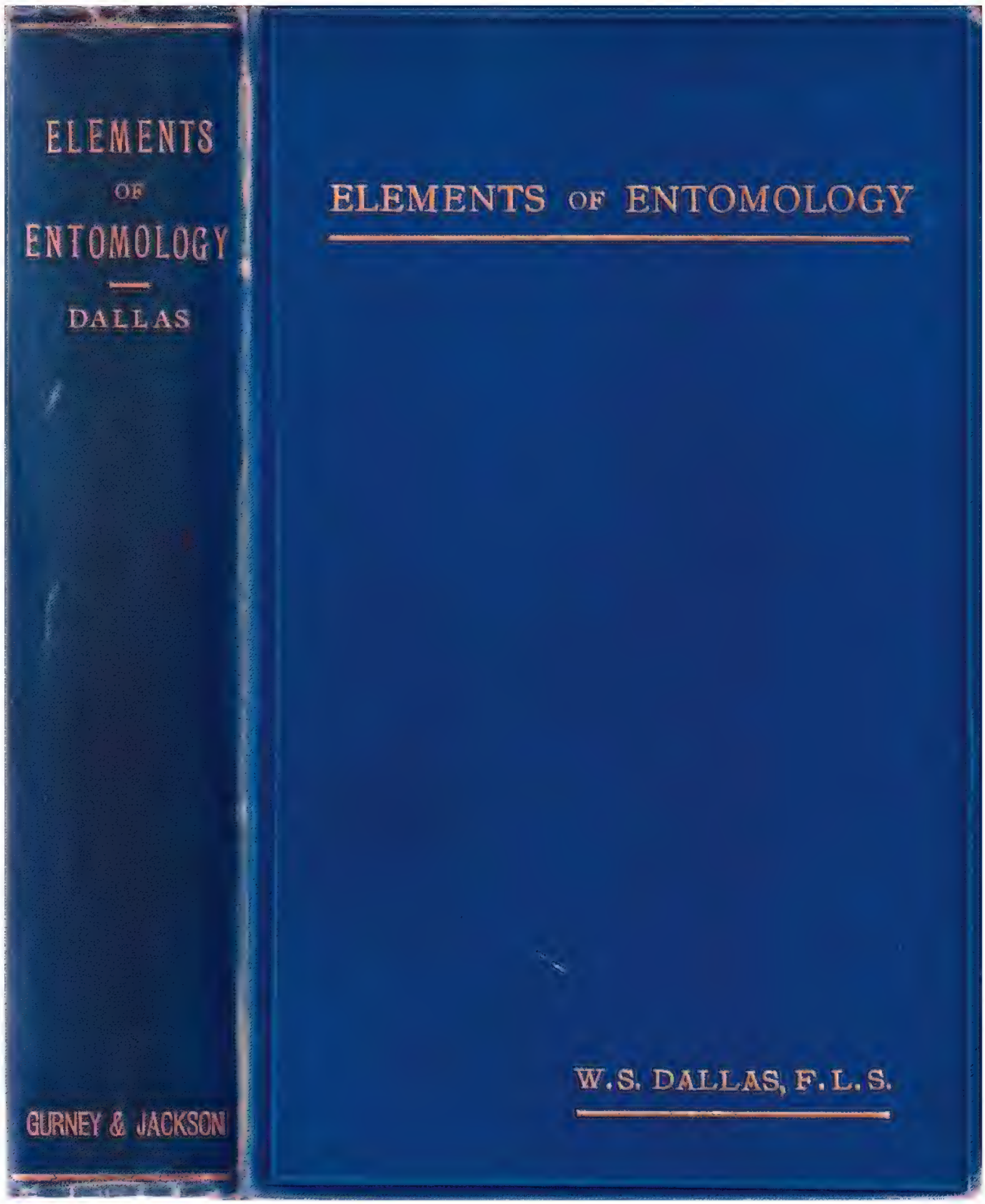

Figure 8. Gurney & Jackson's re-issue case of *Elements of Entomology*; board size 197 × 120 mm (photo R. B. Williams; author's collection).

(ultra-fine diagonal rib: Krupp, Rib6) have gilt lettering on the front and blind-blocked rules around the borders, with trimmed leaves and coated cream endpapers. The dimensions, are 197 × 120 mm. The design is clearly a late Victorian style. The publisher's address is given on their replacement title-page as 1 Paternoster Row, and so this re-issue must have been before 1904, though probably not by very much (see previously). The title-page is not dated, and there are no advertisements.

Period in print

Sales of *Elements of Entomology* continued at least until 1905, a period of 48 years.[8] It was long held at the original price of 8*s*. 6*d*., by Van Voorst and his successors, Gurney & Jackson,[9] complying with Van Voorst's wish to keep the book available for as long as possible, and at a price affordable to a wide social range of incipient entomologists. In December 1903, the Edinburgh bookseller, John Grant, advertised "Some of the Publications of Messrs Gurney and Jackson (late Mr John Van Voorst) on Ornithology, Entomology, Botany, Conchology, and Architecture, offered for a short time at reduced prices" (Grant, 1903). This huge sale of remainders was possibly intended to reduce Gurney & Jackson's stock prior to removal to their new address in 1904 (see previously). *Elements of Entomology*, "(pub. 8*s*. 6*d*.) 1*s*. 6*d*." was among the offers (Grant, 1903: 15). This considerable discount probably reflected either a large remaining stock or the knowledge that the second-hand trade was replete with copies, or perhaps both.

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[8] "G.W.R. Mechanics' Institute: new books just added to the library", in *Swindon Advertiser and North Wilts Chronicle* (2 June 1905, p. 3).

[9] "Mr. Van Voorst, after more than fifty years of business as a publisher, during which long period he has been well known both to the trade and the public, as the producer of books on Natural History and Science of a high standard of excellence and of much beauty of illustration and typography, has disposed of his stock and business to Messrs. Gurney and Jackson, who have been many years his assistants at 1 Paternoster Row, where the business will still be carried on" (see *The Bookseller*, 8 January 1887, p. 3). Gurney & Jackson included the wording "Successors to Mr. Van Voorst" on their title-pages for 21 years after they had acquired his business in 1886, the last time being in *Bird-Life of the Borders* by Abel Chapman (2nd edn, 1907), having had recently moved to 10 Paternoster Row.

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